ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

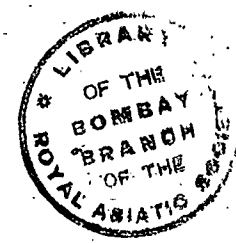
IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915



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No. A. D.—1 of 1916.

3rd January 1916.

From

F. G. H. ANDERSON, Esquire, M.A., I. C. S.,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records, Poona;

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour of submitting herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Settlement and Land Records for the year ending 31st July 1915.

CHAPTER I.

Prefatory.

1. The charge of the Department was held by Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., from 1st August 1914 to 24th April 1915, from which date I was appointed to act as Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in addition to my special duty. I had been Joint Director of Land Records from 1st April to 24th April under Government Order No. 3876 of 1st April 1915, for the purpose of revising the Rules under the Land Revenue Code and for supervising the completion and introduction of a new system of Revenue Accounts and a new Record System involved by the newly sanctioned A. B. C. D. Lists, and the new Indexed Slip Correspondence System which is now in use over about half the Presidency; there were also several minor matters. All these subjects have had to receive constant attention during the rest of the year in addition to the ordinary duties of the office, and the large increase in local inspections very considerably added to the burden.

2. Throughout the year Khán Bahádur P. R. Mehta was in charge as Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division, except for the first 29 days when he was on leave and Mr. C. H. Bristow, I. C. S., officiated.

Messrs. A. F. L. Brayne, M.A., I. C. S., and G. Wiles, B.A., I. C. S., were the Superintendents of Land Records, Central and Southern Divisions, and Mr. A. W. Audy was Manager of the Photozinco Office.

3. Mr. Seddon toured in Sholápur, Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Surat, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Násik Districts for inspection of District Survey Offices, Record-of-Rights, City Surveys, measurement of Sub-divisions, etc., and for inquiries and consultation with local officers on these subjects and in connexion with Settlement Reports of the Belgaum, Bijápur, Ratnágiri and Násik Districts.

After I took charge I visited Ahmedabad, Thána, Násik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Kalyán, Nagar, Sátára and Belgaum. My visits to these places were chiefly concerned with the introduction of the new Manual of Revenue Accounts and new Record System; but at most places I took the opportunity of looking into the City Surveys, measurement of sub-divisions and other work in progress and conferred with the local officers.

4. All the Superintendents toured actively for supervision and inspection of the work of the staff, examination of Record-of-Rights, measurement of Sub-divisions, inspection of City Surveys and other important duties.

5. Owing to the general increase of work, more especially in reference to the large amount of measurement of sub-divisions and City Surveys throughout their divisions the Superintendents were each given the assistance of a Deputy Superintendent on Rs. 250 with an establishment of two clerks and two peons to assist them in their field tests and general supervision (*vide* Government Orders No. 12126 of 7th December 1914 and No. 4316 of 17th April 1915). In the Northern Division Mr. H. L. Talati, District Inspector, Panch Maháls, was appointed to the post from January 1915. In Southern Division Mr. R. B. Kalelkar, Survey Mámlatdár, was appointed to the post from May and in Central Division Mr. N. M. Date, District Inspector, East Khándesh, was appointed from July.

6. I have been most fortunate in retaining the unbroken services of three experienced Superintendents; Messrs. Wiles and Brayne are indefatigable and most zealous for reform and improvement in every possible direction.

CHAPTER II.

Land Records Establishment.

Establishments under Divisional Superintendents.

7. These are the establishments of the District Survey Offices and permanent field parties. Besides, there were also large temporary parties of measurers and surveyors for Sub-division measurement and City Surveys supervised directly by the survey Mámlatdárs and Head Surveyors and controlled by the Superintendents. The work turned out by the permanent field parties is described in Chapter III.

Training of Junior Civilians.

8. Junior Civilians were trained as usual in Survey and Settlement matters. In the Northern Division Mr. M. R. W. Johnson, I. C. S., was trained by the Superintendent. Mr. Dracup, Probationary Deputy Collector, Sátára, and Messrs. C. G. Adam, I. C. S., and K. C. Sen, I. C. S., were trained by Mr. Brayne. Mr. G. T. Garret, I. C. S, was trained by Mr. Wiles. All were declared duly qualified. According to G. R. No. 10684 of 22nd November 1912, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Chief Secretary to the Chief Minister of Indore, was trained in Survey and Settlement matters by Mr. Brayne, and Mr. Mahomed Khan, an official of H. H. the Nizam's Government, is being given instruction in all the branches of Survey and Settlement work. (*Vide* Government Memo. No. 12346 of 11th December 1914.)

Training of Circle Inspectors in Survey.

9. These classes were held at Ahmedabad, Poona, and Thána (for Konkan districts). Of the 12, 17 and 7 candidates from the Northern, Central and Konkan Districts 11, 17 and 6 respectively passed. In Southern Division a class was held at Belgaum towards the end of the last financial year and 7 candidates, including 4 from Native States, were under training, but owing to War the budget provision for the class was cut down and the training of Government candidates had to be abandoned from March. The four candidates from the Native States finished their course and passed the Survey test.

10. No class was held this year for the training of District Inspectors.

District Survey Offices.

11. These offices are under the exclusive control of the Superintendents. The Central Record office at Ahmedabad was inspected by Mr. Seddon in March and by the Superintendent in July 1915. Mr. Vrijbhukandas Gokaldas, the Head Quarter Assistant, retired in September 1914 after a long and faithful service of 35 years. His place was filled by Mr. M. A. Desai, B.A., an

experienced assistant from my office. The Thána office was inspected by the Superintendent in July 1915. The work turned out by both these offices was satisfactory.

In the Central Division all the offices were inspected by the Superintendent. The large increase in the measurements of sub-divisions has thrown much extra work on these Offices throughout the division, especially in Nagar and Poona. There is a large increase in the correction of Survey Records due to discovery by the sub-division parties of errors in the original measurement and classification Records. In the Ahmednagar Office alone 700 such references were disposed of during the year by the ordinary staff of the office.

To cope with this and other correction work in connexion with land acquired for the canal in Kopargaon an extra hand was entertained from the sub-division measurement funds and one of the special kárkuns in the Superintendent's Office was also deputed there. In Poona special hands were engaged for correcting records of lands taken for the Madras and Southern Marátha lines and the Tata Hydro-electric scheme. In Sátára owing to permanent remissions of Patasthal assessment two extra hands assisted in the elaborate and intricate calculations of the motasthal share and imposing *chads*. This office, which was long notorious for arrears, has its work now well upto date and is well controlled by the present District Inspector. Some extra work also fell on the Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona Offices on account of Revision Settlement operations. The correction and other work turned out in all the offices is reported to be satisfactory.

The records of the measurement of sub-divisions are sent to the District Survey office after completing a táluka. These records are arranged by villages and placed beside the original Survey records. When any correction is made in the original Survey number corresponding corrections are also made in the sub-division measurement records and the village atlas. Similar arrangements will be made when fresh sub-divisions arise.

Out of the six offices in the Southern Division five were inspected by the Superintendent and two by Mr. Seddon. In most offices there is a steady increase of work which is for the most part disposed of with creditable promptness. Aid is given to all the offices by some or all of the measurer Circle Inspectors during the monsoon. The two additional clerks in the office of the Superintendent are deputed at different times to those offices where the pressure is greatest. In Ratnágiri, Dhárwár and Bijápur offices there was likewise a large increase of correction cases due to mistakes being discovered by the sub-division parties in original measurement records. In Ratnágiri, Dhárwár and Kánara there is complaint that the pressure of work is too great and they desire that the temporary increase in their establishments should be made permanent. The new scheme for the disposal of measurement cases which is under discussion (my No. 722-s.s. of 30th October 1915 to Government) will lessen some work in these offices. But in the meantime Mr. Wiles has introduced a revised system of case registration in these offices which has succeeded considerably in reducing the Barnishi work. During the present touring season these offices have been inspected by me and further steps taken to lessen the burden of clerical work.

When the sub-division measurement is complete and all these reforms have matured, it seems possible that the extra staff can be dispensed with.

In the meanwhile assistance is being given by the measurer Circle Inspectors in the monsoon and by the additional clerks of the Superintendent's office. Accommodation at Belgaum, Ratnágiri and especially Kánara is insufficient. Plans for extensions have been sanctioned and are awaiting allotment of funds. Before any work is done, the matter should be again considered in view of the large space made available in Collectors' Record Rooms by the new A. B. C. D. Lists. It may be possible to avoid all this expenditure.

The scheme for having a Central Record Room in Central and Southern Divisions has been finally dropped by Government Order No. 2124 of 20th February 1915.

12. There is on the contrary much to be said for further decentralisation and storage *in the tálukas* of the duplicate records. At present we keep two sets of Records in adjacent buildings in the same compound in the hope that one fire will not destroy both. But the danger might come from other causes than fire, and it would certainly not increase the risk if besides the duplicate at head-quarters an original set were also kept in each táluka. I doubt if it will be possible properly to maintain the mapping of sub-divisions in a single central office for each district.

District Inspectors.

13. The routine work performed by these officers is shown in statement IV of Appendix A. All are reported to have worked well. The Superintendent, Central Division, remarks that some of them might with advantage give more attention to the technical work of the District Survey offices which, specially when on tour, they tend to leave too much to the Head Quarter Assistant.

14. I have not been long enough in charge, and have not seen and come into contact with the work of all the Inspectors. I cannot therefore single out any one for invidious praise or blame. The Collectors commend specially Mr. Kavi (Ahmedabad) and Mr. Kulkarni (Ratnágiri).

In the Central Division the Superintendent commends the work of Mr. Patwardhan, District Inspector of Ahmednagar, Mr. Vaishampayan of West Khándesh, Mr. Date, of East Khándesh, and specially of Mr. Yardi of Sátára for continued good organisation, both of measurement work and of the District Survey Office and for the carefulness with which he conducted Village Record inspection., Mr. Panat, of Násik, is also commended for organising a party of measurers for measurement of sub-divisions which was found to be working most satisfactorily.

15. Good work as a Circle Inspector should be the best passport to the Upper Branch, so too good work as a District Inspector (added to good work and experience as an ordinary Mámlatdár) should be the best recommendation for a Deputy Collectorship.

Statement III.—Attention of the Collectors may be invited to the apparently very small output of inspection work by Sub-Divisional Officers in Bijápur, Kaira, Násik, Nagar, Belgaum and Kolába and by Mámlatdárs in Nagar, Belgaum and Bijápur.

Circle Inspectors.

16. Statement I of Appendix A shows the routine work performed by Circle Inspectors. There are widely different opinions about this class of officers. Mr. Wiles is of opinion that they are too often content with taking a superficial test of Village Officers' work and pay too little attention to ascertaining what the latter has left undone. He thinks that much of the inefficiency of the Circle Inspectors is due to want of intelligent thought as to how to set about his work. The Collector of Kaira says that the absence of even an elementary knowledge of Survey prevents several of them from being fully efficient. The Collector of Broach on the other hand states that it is fashionable to complain of their lack of initiative; but when the problem is considered in detail it would be hard to particularise exactly what more is wanted. In Thána the Circle Inspectors' work was not satisfactory. Their boundary marks repair work was much in arrears. In Násik their work is reported to be generally poor. The Násik Collector reports that he has made every effort to attract the best men by giving them special promotion, but sees little hope of improvement as long as Circle Inspectors and clerks are all in one cadre. The Collector of East Khándesh states that he is not yet satisfied with the Circle Inspector staff, but believes that some improvement was achieved. In Sátára the Collector devised a plan by which all Circle Inspectors and a few candidates were put through a ten days' course of instruction in Record of Rights and other ordinary duties. This was followed by an examination. Those who did exceptionally

well were given special promotions, while those who failed were required to try again at their expense or were removed from the staff as useless. The institution of this course followed by an examination offering a strong incentive to effort has exercised a most beneficial effect upon the quality of the work done by Circle Inspectors, who in turn are enabled to instruct the Talátis and Kulkarnis. The Collector of Ratnágiri remarks that the work of Circle Inspectors was not generally so satisfactory as could be desired, and the post of a Circle Inspector is not a coveted one. Men prefer to be kárkuns on less pay. But in Ratnágiri too many of the Circle Inspectors are on the minimum pay of Rs. 20. In other Districts their work is reported to be satisfactory. The remarks of the Collectors relate chiefly to the ordinary Circle Inspectors who do measurement work in addition to Record of Rights and crop inspection and Boundary Marks repairs, etc. Since the appointment in most districts of Circle Inspectors purely for measurement work this measurement work has become easier to control, resulting in their prompt disposal, as is very natural. Until the introduction of the detailed scheme of the measurement staff for the districts, as proposed by Mr. Seddon and approved in principle in Government Resolution No. 12975 of 23rd December 1914 (to which I refer later), additions to the existing staff of Circle Inspectors have been made in practically all districts.

17. That there are, and always have been, good Circle Inspectors and bad, and that some men have different aptitudes from others, I do not question. But I do not believe that when a man becomes a Circle Inspector he always becomes inefficient, or that the whole class can be justly condemned. Plants in the shade do not flourish, and a workman whose work is not comprehended and criticised by men who know gets slack and indifferent. It is therefore rather in keener supervision and better general knowledge of what a Circle Inspector has to do that I seek for a remedy for this alleged inefficiency, wherever it does exist, rather than in the panacea of a special cadre or the making of many rules. We must teach and encourage; their work wants better direction and better organization. So far as one can distinguish between classes, in my opinion the worst Circle Inspector is the promoted vernacular Kárkun or Taláti, without education or social position to impress his subordinate Village Officers; the best are those who aspire to the Upper Branch and are qualified for it. We must continue to weed out the bad, and also we should make it understood that there is no better door to the Upper Branch—indeed I should almost like to make it the only door—than good work as a Circle Inspector.

18. The regular programme of complete boundary marks repair was carried through in most of the districts. In Thána and Kolába there is again a very heavy arrear of boundary marks repair work. In Thána the question of engaging a special staff of Circle Inspectors for wiping off the arrears in course of the next season, by levying special rates to meet the cost of the extra establishment (as is done in Kánara), is under consideration. In Ratnágiri the arrears are due to the Circle Inspectors of Málvan, Vengurla and Deogad Tálukas being deputed on Special Duty. In the Bijápur Táluka the work was supended owing to the re-writing of Record-of-Rights being taken up.

19. Details of measurement and classification work done by the General Duty Inspectors, ordinary Circle Inspectors and special measuring Circle Inspectors are given in statement II of Appendix A to this report. The districts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, East Khándesh and all districts of Southern Division show heavy arrears, although special measuring Circle Inspectors were employed in all districts except Kolába and Kánara. The following table shows the cases disposed of by the General Duty Inspectors and special measuring Circle Inspectors. It will seem that there are wide differences in the output and numbers of cases. Unfortunately the "case" is an unsatisfactory unit. It may involve the measurement of 300 or 400 fields, or only a single offset in one field. In future, we intend to reduce these indeterminate cases to a settled number of units of measurement, so that it will be easily possible to compare exactly the work done in every instance.

Number of measurer Circle Inspectors employed and the cases finished in 1914-15.

District.	Number of measurer Circle Inspectors.	Cases finished.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Ahmedabad ...	1	157	
Kaira ...	1	*327	* Including those by the General Duty Inspector: separate figures not reported.
Panch Mahals ...	1	94	
Broach ...	1	225	
Surat ...	1	129	
Thána ...	*Nil.*	.....	
East Khándesh ...	5	602	
West Khándesh ...	2	79	Employed for 6 months only.
Násik ...	6	400	
Ahmednagar ...	7	190	Employed for 4 months only.
Poona ...	1	10	Employed for a short time.
Sholápur ...	4	366	
Sátára ...	7	367	
Belgaum ...	3	190	
Bijápur ...	8	437	
Dhárwár ...	3	62	
Kolába ...	*Nil.*	.....	
Ratnágiri ...	1	15	Employed for 3½ months only.
Kánara ...	5	352	

20. In October last I have submitted a report on the inauguration of the scheme as approved in principle by Government in Government Order No. 12975 of 23rd November 1914, and as outlined by Mr. Seddon on the execution of all measurement work by a district staff of surveyors.

I have also submitted along with it an alternative scheme for the consideration of Government. As both the schemes run on different lines and the matter is controversial I say no more here. With all sub-divisions measured and recognised as Revenue units, work has so increased that without a complete change of policy it will be impossible to keep going. I am firmly convinced that the policy of getting the ordinary work—the bulk of it—done by the Village Officers, and paying them for it, is the only one which can ultimately succeed; and the more I go about the fields and measure them myself and talk to the Circle Inspectors and Village Officers, the more sure I am that 90 per cent. of the work can be so done, and our Circle Inspectors can then do the remaining 10 per cent. easily. This increase of work in the Land Records Department is bound to continue as the inevitable fruit of the Record of Rights.

Measurement of Sub-divisions.

21. *Northern Division.*—Work was done by Plane Table in Broach, Surat and Kaira districts. Fifteen parties of 8 measurers each worked under the supervision of a Survey Mámlátdar. Up to the end of last season operations in Thána were confined to Pôt and Phalni numbers in which hissas had been recorded in the Record of Rights. But the condition of the Record in Thána was found to be quite unsatisfactory and it was thought desirable to carry out the revision of the Record and Measurement operations simultaneously, as from the beginning it ought to have been done. Accordingly the party had first to revise the Record in the field and (with the help of an Aval Karkun) to decide the disputed cases before taking up measurement. In the beginning a party consisting of 20 measurers under 3 Nimtandárs set to work in January under the supervision of a Head Surveyor. The strength of the establishment was subsequently raised to 47 in May, new hands being trained for the work. Kalyán Táluka was first undertaken.

22. *Central Division.*—Much more work was done than last year, as will be seen from the statement below. The operations were in progress in all districts and were indroduced for the first time in Násik and Sátára. The number of parties was raised from 7 to 12 for work in the field and for the greater part of the year two more parties of 30 men each were kept at Head Quarters for assessment calculation. The total number of men engaged was about 300 which necessitated the creation of the post of an additional Survey Mámlátdar to supervise the work. Arrangements were made in four districts for classes to train these men in the elaborate work of assessment calculation and in the field work. In addition to these 14 parties there were four parties, two in East Khándesh, one in West Khándesh and one in Násik (Kalwan táluka), working under the immediate supervision of District Inspectors. Parties in Khándesh continued the measurement of new sub-divisions formed since the original measurement was completed. Thus there were in all 18 parties employed in the Central Division. The adoption of Plane Table was a special feature of the year's work. Some 70 men spread over seven parties under Sub-Nimtandárs used the Plane Table with considerable success. Of these two parties worked in Sátára (Khándala peta and Wái táluka), three in Poona (Purandhar táluka) and two in Násik (Sinnar táluka). The other parties worked with chain and cross staff in the following areas:—

District.	Táluka.
East Khándesh	... Yával, Erandol.
West Khándesh	... Dhulia, Sindkheda.
Násik	... Kalvan.
Ahmednagar	... Sangamner, Párner, Karjat.
Poona	... Indápur, Haveli.
Sholápur	... Sholápur.

It was decided this year (*see* Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. W.I.$_2$—11685 of 25th October 1915), in a Conference of the Irrigation and Land Records authorities, to demarcate by boundary stones the sub-divisions in areas under command of canals. Two parties were drafted for about two months and they demarcated 6,533 sub-divisions in fourteen villages of Haveli in Poona and 20 villages of Kopergaon in Nagar. The cost was met from a special grant obtained from the Commissioner. New sub-divisions in Government villages and all sub-divisions in irrigated inám villages were measured *pari passu* with the demarcation.

23. *Southern Division.*—In Konkan five parties, consisting of 93 men and five Nimtandárs, were working under a Survey Mámlatdár.

A Plane Table party consisting of 15 men (afterwards reduced to 12) and a Nimtandár worked in Bankápur táluka of Dhárwár. The party did both Plane Table and cross staff work according to the number of hissas found in a survey number and complication of their boundaries. One thousand four hundred and eighty-six sub-divisions were measured by Plane Table in 42 villages. Seven men of the party including the Nimtandár also made the *original survey*

of Shirgaon by Plane Table. It is worthy of note that this measuring of all the survey numbers and their sub-divisions at the same time costs less than other original surveys by the old methods, and is more accurate in its final results.

Six other parties consisting of 108 men worked in Bijápur and Dhárwár districts.

24. Full details of the work done by the several parties, the demands issued and recoveries effected are shown in the following statement.

Statement showing the work done by the Sub-Division Measurement Parties, demands issued and recoveries effected during the year ending 31st July 1915.

Serial Number.	Names of districts and tálukas in which the parties were working.	Number of villages completed.	Number of Sub-divisions measured and mapped.	Number of Sub-divisions of which calculation of assessment is completed.	Total demands issued for recovery till 31st July 1915.	Recoveries made during the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Northern Division.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Surat—						
	Párdi						
	Mándvi	188	53,957	46,966	Amounts already recovered in advance.		
	Chikli						
	Bulsár						
2	Bo ac —						
	Jambusar	50	34,001	33,044	27,030 11 9	25,056 10 11	
3	Thána—						
	Kalyán	111	24,911	8,252	25,247 13 5	20,586 8 0	
4	Kaira—						
	Nadiád						
	Thásra						
	Anand	245	145,053	71,358	18,092 9 0	16,962 12 0	
	Kapadvanj						
	Mátar						
	Total ...	594	259,922	179,620	71,271 2 2	62,605 14 11	
	Central Division.						
5	Poona—						
	Indápur						
	Haveli	63	43,086	16,643	61,460 15 7	*24,635 10 8	*Include Rs. 6,717-11-0 recovered in advance.
	Purandhar						
6	Ahmednagar—						
	Ahmednagar						
	Sangamner	194	76,590	33,753	33,879 1 8	†11,852 13 5	†Includes Rs. 4,311-12-8 recovered in advance.
	Párner						
	Karjat						
	Poona—						
	(Purandhar, Haveli, Mával, Khed, Bhimthadi and Sirur).						
	Nagar—	200	.....	94,932	.....	.....	
	(Sangamner, Nagar, Párner and Shrigonda)						
7	Sholápur—						
	Sholápur	132	19,000	1,529	18,143 14 11	‡18,143 14 11	‡The whole was recovered in advance.
8	Sátára—						
	Wái	19	18,769	4,205	2,908 2 0	2,908 2 0	
9	Násik—						
	Sinnar	41	20,947	8,032	1,918 4 8	1,594 2 8	
	Kálvan	192	12,944	1,146	Work carried on under District Inspector, Land Records' supervision with a District grant—expenditure Rs. 2,437-7-6.		

Serial Number.	Names of districts and talukas in which the parties were working.	Number of villages completed.	Number of Sub-divisions measured and mapped.	Number of Sub-divisions of which calculation of assessment is completed.	Total demands issued for recovery till 31st July 1915.	Recoveries made during the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Central Division—continued.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10	East Khándesh—						
	Yával	225	18,111	10,392	Work carried on under District Inspector, Land Records' supervision with a District grant—expenditure Rs. 8,451-13-2.		
	Erandol						
11	West Khándesh—						
	Dhulia	137	3,950	2,062	Measurement of new hissas.		
	Sindkheda						
	Total ..	1,202	213,386	172,699	1,18,210 6 10	59,334 11 8	
	Southern Division.						
12	Ratnágiri—						
	Vengurla	64	61,487	11,082	26,888 0 2	7,576 7 10	
	Sangmeshvar						
	Ratnágiri						
13	Kolába—						
	Uran	274	37,265	29,186	10,455 6 0	5,944 14 11	
	Roha (Khoti)						
	Panvel						
	Pen (Inám)						
	Khálápur						
14	Dhárwár—						
	Bankápur	569	78,202	.....	26,655 0 2	25,502 4 6	
	Hangal						
	Kalghatgi						
	Hubli						
	Hirekerur						
	(Dhárwár, Karajgi, Ranebennur, Ron)	441	.....	71,208	.....	.....	
15	Bijápur—						
	Bágevádi	537	62,910	.....	9,560 9 6	12,880 8 6	
	Muddebihál						
	Sindgi						
	Indi						
	Hungund						
	(Bijápur, Bágalkot, Bágevádi)	201	.....	43,382	.....	.....	
	Total ...	2,083	239,864	154,858	83,458 15 10	51,904 3 9	
	Grand Total ...	3,882	713,172	507,177	2,72,940 8 10	1,73,844 14 4	

25. The average cost per hissa measured in Gujarát is annas 4-11 (by plane table), and in Thána annas 7-6 (cross-staff).

In Central Division it works out to annas 6-6 (nearly all cross-staff and phalni), and annas 7-7 exclusive and inclusive of labour charges respectively.

In the Southern Division the cost comes to annas 3-11 in the Konkan (phalni), and annas 6-2 in the Karnátic (mostly phalni and cross-staff).

This cost includes in Gujarát—but nowhere else—the cost of giving copies of the hissa maps to the land holders. In this respect the Gujárat Plane Table work is cheaper, more accurate and satisfactory than any other method.

26. This year in both the Central and Southern Divisions Surveyors were trained in the use of the plane table and in all 8 parties worked on the

measurement of sub-divisions. Mr. Brayne remarks that plane table has worked extremely well. He considers that the maps are rather large. He thinks however that in accuracy and clearness and in the ease with which the work is tested—an important point—the plane table method cannot be too highly praised. Mr. Brayne reports however that the average outturn per man per working day in the Plane Table parties is very nearly the same as in the chain and cross-staff; it is 8·5 and 8·1 hissa respectively. The cost in the former averages annas 6-8 per hissa exclusive of labour and in the latter annas 6-5. Thus the results, even in the Deccan where conditions are perhaps least favourable owing to the large size of fields and the simplicity of their straight boundaries, are practically equal even in the first year when the Plane Table party was new to the method. In his opinion the greater outturn in Gujarát is mainly due to the smaller average area of survey numbers as compared with the Deccan and the smaller cost to the keenness of the Gujarát rayat about measurement of his hissas and the absence of prat phalni work. In Gujarát the practice has been from the beginning to give copies to kabjedars of maps of sub-divisions and this is perhaps the reason why the Gujarát rayat takes keener interest than the Deccani. I am arranging to enlist this interest of the rayat by giving him copies of sub-division maps by the simplest and cheapest method.

CHAPTER III.

Survey and Settlement Work.

Revenue Survey Work.

27. *Northern Division.*—The following permanent establishments were employed in this Division:—

(1) A field party of 10 Surveyors for the Gujarát Districts.

(2) A field party of 3 Surveyors for the Thána District.

The work turned out by these field parties was sufficient. Seven men of the Gujarát party were working under Mr. Robertson, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Kaira, for the reclassification in the Mátar and Mehmedabad Tálukas. The remaining three were engaged on the survey of Inám and Government villages in Daskroi Táluka, measurements in connexion with boundary disputes with Native States (Viramgám and Dhandhuka), and acquisition for Public Works and Irrigation in Ahmedabad and Thána. The Thána party was employed on measurement of roads (Sálsette and Bhiwndi), of lands taken up for Railway (Bassein), or given out for cultivation (Bassein, Dáhánu, Umbargaon and Mokháda Peta), on measurement of encroachments and wood-land plots (Sháhápur), of house plots (Kurla and Kalyán) and in connexion with boundary disputes with Inám villages (Sháhápur). In all the Gujarát party measured 737 acres and classed 3,893 acres. The Thána party measured 1,113 acres and classed 123 acres.

28. *Central Division.*—The field party formerly consisted of 6 permanent surveyors. In addition 3 temporary field parties consisting of 53 men were working on the survey of Inám villages and on similar other work. For the first 3 months of the year both the permanent and the temporary parties continued on the recess work of the field survey done in previous year. In November the reorganised permanent party sanctioned by Government Order No. 2712 of 1914 commenced work. Of this party 30 men were retained for survey of Inám villages in the Sátára District, the remainder were drafted to City Surveys and measurement of sub-divisions. The scattered work in former years made supervision both expensive and difficult. This year the party was concentrated in one district where a large number of villages was to be dealt with with the result that supervision was less diffuse and difficult. The party completely measured and classed 22 villages. One village was completely measured but not classed and two were partially measured. In addition to the survey of Inám villages the party completed the sub-division of large survey numbers in the village of Patne (Chálisgaon) where 3,320 acres

were sub-divided into 334 survey numbers of suitable nature and extent for cultivation. According to Government Order No. 6224 of 6th July 1914 the sub-divisions of the Inám village of Pachwad in the Sátára District were measured. The distribution of the various items of revenue according to the principles laid down in the Government order is being done. An important feature of the year's work was the use of plane table as an experiment in original survey work. Hitherto it was only used for the measurement of sub-divisions. After preliminary experiment at Pachwad, the original survey of the hill village of Pachgani (Wái) was done by plane table and original tippans and the village map (on a scale of 10 chains to the inch) were prepared. The work was examined and tested by the Superintendent, and was found to have been done carefully and satisfactorily. Thus during the year the party measured 47,322 acres in 6,352 survey numbers as against 32,761 acres in 4,646 survey numbers in last year. Similarly 45,223 acres were classed as against 35,977 acres of the last year. The test of the work was taken by the Head Surveyor Mr. Vishnu Babaji. The work was found satisfactory. The Superintendent inspected and tested the work. The considerable increase in outturn is *chiefly due to better organisation* devised by Mr. Brayne.

29. *Southern Division.*—The field party in this division consisted of 6 permanent surveyors and 4 learners. In view of the large number of temporary establishments in constant employment all these establishments were merged into a single field party of 40 surveyors and 10 learners: Government Order No. 3075 of 13th March 1915. Six surveyors were deputed on survey of Inám villages of Alur in Dhárwár, Kamte in Ratnágiri and Chiksindgi in Bijápur. They were also employed on encroachment cases and road measurements in Belgaum. Nine surveyors were employed on City Surveys and the rest on the survey of Inám villages in Belgaum. In 7 villages the revision survey was completed. The survey of Inám village of Shirgaon in the Chandgad Máhal of Belgaum was done by plane table, so successfully that it is improbable that any other method will be hereafter employed.

Revision Settlement Work.

30. *Northern Division.*—No Government or Inám villages were due for settlement. At the end of the year proposals were framed by the Assistant Collector for the revision of the jama of 27 Tálukdári villages of the Mehlol Estate in Panch Maháls. Government orders on the proposals were received after the close of the year.

31. *Central Division.*—Revision Settlement Reports of the tálukas of Chándor, Niphád, Násik, Sinnar, Dindori, Yeola, Igatpuri and Nándgaon of Násik, of Ráver and Yával of East Khándesh, and of Sirur of Poona, were submitted by the Assistant Settlement Officers. The Násik reports were under consideration by the Commissioner who submitted them to Government after the close of the year. The reports of Ráver, Yával and Sirur are with the Collectors. The Superintendent submitted proposals for the settlement of 1 Government and 5 Inám villages of East Khándesh and 35 Inám villages of the Sátára District. Proposals for 35 villages were sanctioned by the Commissioner. Original settlement rates were introduced into 19 Inám villages of East Khándesh, Násik and Sátára Districts and Revision settlement rates in 8 Inám villages of East Khándesh, Poona and Sátára Districts.

32. *Southern Division.*—Revision settlement proposals for the tálukas of Athni, Chikodi and Hukeri of Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Sangameshwar of Ratnágiri and Bágalkot, Badámi and Hungund of Bijápur Districts were submitted by the Assistant Settlement Officers and are with Government. Original settlement proposals for the Inám villages of Juvathi and Panhale were submitted by the Superintendent and sanctioned by the Commissioner. Original settlement proposals were also framed for the Inám villages of Durgadkeri, Siddapur and Budangad of the Dhárwár Táluka. Revision settlement rates were introduced in the Ankola, Kumta and Honáwar Tálukas of Kánara and Original settlement rates in the Inám village of Devache Gothne in Ratnágiri.

City Surveys.

33. *Northern Division.*—These operations were in progress in the towns of Viramgam, Nadiád, Anand, Borsad and Thána. In Viramgam field work was completed by April. Enquiry work was in progress under Mr. Maganlal Madhubhai Mehta. This was finished after the close of the year. Preparation of maps and sanads is in progress. The surveys of Nadiád, Borsad and Thána were started in January and that of Anand in February. Field work in Anand Borsad and Thána is expected to be finished by the end of December. Nadiád will take longer. Owing to defective information from the Municipality regarding the area to be surveyed and the number of houses, original estimates often proved short. Mr. H. L. Talati was appointed Deputy Superintendent to supervise all the City Surveys.

34. *Central Division.*—Operations were in progress in Sholápur, Bársi, Dhulia, Manmád, Jalgaon and Poona. The surveys of Sholápur and Bársi were completed during the year. The collection of fees and printing of maps now remain. In Dhulia traverse survey and house measurement has been completed. Enquiry work is taken up and preparation of maps is in progress. In Manmád the traverse survey was finished and house measurement was in progress. It had to be stopped, however, for sometime on account of plague as the houses were closed and owners left the town. The work was resumed in July and is half finished. Jalgaon was commenced in March. Traverse work was completed and 1,560 houses (more than one-third of the total number) measured. Arrangements were made to start enquiry work. Proposals for the survey of Nandurbár and Násik were submitted during the year of which the former was sanctioned by Government. At the end of the year arrangements were made to start the survey work by drafting men from Sholápur and Bársi City Surveys after their completion. The City Survey of Bhusával was also sanctioned by Government. As a sufficient number of City Surveys was in hand these towns will be taken up when the trained establishments from other City Surveys are available. Each City Survey Party is in charge of a Head Surveyor who arranges the work and generally supervises and takes tests. The Superintendent inspected all the surveys except Jalgaon which was inspected after the close of the year. The old method of mapping only the outlines of the properties (which was adopted in Nagar, Sholápur and Bársi) was changed and all the built and unbuilt details within each property are mapped in Dhulia, Jalgaon and Manmád (Government Resolution No. 6315 of 8th July 1914). This has increased the time and expenditure estimated.

The City Survey of Poona is in charge of Mr. J. A. McIver, Superintendent of the Survey. Sufficient progress was made in the first three months in traverse work to start detailed house measurement. The area for traverse is about 2,300 acres and Mr. McIver expects to make about 2,500 traverse stations in this area. Most of this work is complete. Out of 15,000 houses including Bhamburda, house measurement of 6,538 houses was completed during the year. Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, has surveyed for Town Planning purposes 576 properties and I have asked Mr. McIver to adopt Mr. Mirams's measurement after a few tests and examination by the Enquiry Officer. The total expenditure is as under :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
1913-14	...	3,196	0	4	including
1914-15	...	26,322	13	1	contingencies
		29,518	13	5	

but excluding expenditure on instruments and furniture, etc. Of this Rs. 18,588 represent the cost of supervision and labour. Mr. McIver anticipates that the inclusive average cost per property would not be more than Rs. 5½. Barsat Tapasni was commenced in July 1915 and a small amount of this work was done during the year. Mr. B. H. Godbole was appointed Enquiry Officer in April 1915. During the year he issued notices to 1,725 property holders. Plans of 1,400 houses in which good documentary evidence was procured were confirmed. In the remaining houses final confirmation has been withheld pending production of evidence.

35. *Southern Division.*—The survey of Gadag-Bettigeri was completed and the records were handed over the Collector. They are at present lodged with the Mámlatdár of Gadag. A Circle Inspector on Rs. 35 has been appointed to maintain the survey and he will be assisted in the upkeep of the Land Register by the Kulkarnis. The total cost of the survey has been Rs. 14,978.

The Survey of Belgaum and Bágalkot was started during the year. In Belgaum 869 theodolite stations were fixed and 2,014 houses out of about 6,200 were measured. In Bágalkot 933 theodolite stations were measured and mapped. House measurement is in progress. In both the towns enquiry work has been taken up. The Superintendent carefully examined the older City Surveys of Bijápur, Dhárwár and Hubli. In these cities the upkeep of the survey has been utterly neglected, owing chiefly to the absence of any specific rules for the upkeep of such surveys and partly to dual control of the Municipality and Government. There is now a more defined policy in respect of City Surveys, and such neglect is unlikely to recur though its effects will have to be wiped out at considerable expense. In case of the older City Surveys a revision survey is necessary to bring things up-to-date. Arrangements are in progress to revise the survey of Dhárwár Town. After gaining experience there proposals will be submitted for other older surveys.

36. While on the subject I may state that a separate report has been submitted on the working of the Bombay City Survey. I have personally seen its working and very satisfactory progress has been made. I have been engaged on a complete overhaul of the methods of City Survey and with the assistance of my superintendents and upon the study of the Bombay City methods and the introduction of the plane table and modern appliances I have considerable confidence that City Surveys in future will cost about half what they have cost in the past. Mr. Wiles is now engaged in compiling a manual on City Surveys which will contain all the improved methods and will facilitate the conduct of future City Surveys. The maintenance of City Surveys and the Record-of-Rights therein even without the formal application of Chapter X-A, Land Revenue Code, is at present engaging attention.

37. *Survey of Villages Sites.*—Under Government Resolutions Nos. 10446 of 29th October 1914 and 2547 of 15th January 1915 the village sites of Udváda, Vapi, Motivada, Rentlao, Párdi, Alipur and Degam in the Surat District were surveyed by plane table on the plan devised by me when Collector of Surat. The villages were first divided into a convenient number of circuits by means of the theodolite and the details were interpolated by the plane table. My predecessor inspected the survey of the village of Párdi and his opinion was that the work was done with wonderful speed and accuracy and at an extraordinarily low cost and proclaimed it as a great success. According to his orders no more village sites were taken up but arrangements were made to prepare a Record-of-Rights for these village sites which had been done. *Vide* Government Resolution No. 9046 of 23rd August 1915. I have recently submitted to Government a special report on these surveys, proposing their continuance on an experimental scale.

Government Photozinco Office.

38. This department forms the subject of the separate report disposed of under Government Resolution No. 8652 of 12th August 1915. The outstanding feature of the year was the excellent work done under pressure for the Navy in the printing of Charts. The new electric installation is now nearly complete.

CHAPTER IV.

Record-of-Rights.

39. *Northern Division.*—The Record was re-written in all Government villages of Northern Division except Thána. The Record in Thána was found to be faulty *ab initio* and this year in consultation with the Collector it was decided to revise the Record simultaneously with the measurement of sub-

divisions and 2 circles in Kalyán táluka were completed. Preparation of Record in Narwa villages in Nadiád táluka of Kaira according to Phalo Patrak was taken up as an experimental measure and is in progress. In Broach district the Record has been brought up-to-date in accordance with the results of sub-division measurement in all tálukas except a few villages in Jambusar. It was re-written in Bhágdari villages of Broach and Vágra and is in progress in following areas :—

District.		Tálukas.
Broach	...	Bhágdari villages in Amod, Ankleshwar and Hánsot.
Surat	...	1 Bhágdari and 1 Jahgir village.
Panch Maháls	...	2 Government (formerly co-shared) villages and Government lands in Inám villages of Veganpur, Jafrabad and Rasulpur.

The Record was prepared and announced in case of agricultural lands now used for building in the City of Surat, in 2 Inám villages in Surat táluka and in Mehwasi villages in Panch Maháls. The preparation of the Record in survey-settled Inám villages has been completed in Thána and is in progress in Surat.

40. *Central Division.*—The Record-of-Rights was prepared for the first time in the Government island of Mola Khumbhoj in the Krishna river (Sátára District) and in the Government lands of Sheri Dudhandi in Sángli and Sheri Kavathe under Miraj. The introduction of Record in these villages was so long overlooked.

This year the Record was also prepared for lands lying within the Municipal limits of Sangola (Sholápur District).

41. *Re-writing.*—The Record was only faircopied in Chálisgaon and Erandol (East Khándesh) and Sákri (West Khándesh). It was re-written and announced in—

Táluka.		District.
Yeola	...	Násik.
Shrigonda, Karjat	...	Ahmednagar.
Khed (20 villages) Junnar (128 villages) Indápur (43 villages)	...	Poona.
All tálukás (except 49 villages in Sholápur)	...	Sholápur.
Jávli	...	Sátára.

It is in progress in—

Nandurbár	...	West Khándesh.
Haveli (47 villages) Indápur 6 villages)	...	Poona.

It is postponed pending sub-division measurement in—

Kalvan	...	Násik.
Sholápur (49 villages)	...	Sholápur.

42. *Record-of-Rights in Inám Villages.*—The Record was prepared for the first time in the following inám villages :—

Násik.—37 villages (in 17 of which it was (promulgated).

West Khándesh.—4 Jahagir villages (not promulgated).

Ahmednagar.—43 villages (promulgated).

Poona—(West division) all villages except 2 (promulgated).

„ (East division) 21 villages (in progress).

Sholápur.—All villages in the district (promulgated).

Sátára.—8 villages (promulgated in 2 of Mán and in 6 of Wái it is awaiting Revision Settlement).

43. *Record-of-Rights for building sites.*—In Násik it was ordered and prepared for village sites in Bhajur, Savsori, Deoláli and Násik. Rough copy of the Record has been prepared for Bhagur and Savsori.

44. *Southern Division.*—The Record was prepared and promulgated for the first time in 1 village in Rájápur, 5 in Ratnágiri and 1 in Guhágar Peta. In Kolába district the Record was promulgated for lands within the municipal limits of Panwel and Mahád and in Alibág the rough copy of the Record was completed according to sub-division measurement in lands within the municipal area of the town.

45. The sub-division measurement being completed, re-writing of the Record was undertaken in Bijápur Táluka, also in 27 villages of Ratnágiri, 18 of Sangameshwar, 17 in Málvan and 6 in Vengurla. The revision work in these areas was done conjointly with sub-division measurement. Faircopying has been completed in Roha and is in progress in Mángaon. In Mandangad, Chiplun, Guhagar and half of Dápoli Tálukas of Ratnágiri the re-writing has been completed. In the rest of the district it awaits completion of sub-division measurement. Re-writing of coast tálukas in Kánara has been postponed till the measurement of sub-divisions.

46. Initial preparation of Record-of-Rights in 36 Inám villages of Belgaum, 1 of Bijápur and 12 Inám and Isafat villages in Kolába was completed and the Record promulgated during the year. It has also been prepared in khoti villages of Pen, Nágothna and Mángaon in Kolába. It is regrettable that for various reasons the re-writing in a number of Tálukas in Bijápur has not been done for over 10 years, and in Málvan Táluka (Ratnágiri) and I fear a few others localities the Mutation Register has been abandoned and not written up for over 4 years. These matters are being put right. I very much hope that the new Revenue Accounts and Record-of-Rights Manual will help to prevent these delinquencies. It is certain that far too much writing is being attempted.

47. *General Remarks.*—The value of the Record-of-Rights is no doubt increasing day by day but the rayat is still apathetic and requires to be reminded of his responsibility to report acquisition of rights. In order to overcome this apathy Mr. Seddon recommended a scale of fees to be levied for default and it is satisfactory to note that all the Collectors have taken action on it, and fees are being more freely levied though rigidity in the application of any scale is to be deprecated.

There is a tendency to inspect the Record only in the chavdi which is a mere verification of mutations that have already been noticed and does not bring to light the unreported and unrecorded changes that lie hidden. The Collectors must impress on the Prants and other inspecting officers the necessity of the *field* inspection of the Record-of-Rights, and the course is now very clearly charted by the new manual of accounts. The revision of the Record must now be treated as an ordinary part of routine work. It is certainly not a periodic operation to be done with the help of special establishment, but must be carried out every day along with other routine work of the village and táluka. This idea must now be prominently brought home to the officers concerned. Experiment has shown that the revision of the Record along with the measurement of sub-divisions ensures greater accuracy as the one operation serves as a check over the other. It is sometimes found advisable to postpone the re-writing, although due, till sub-division measurement can be taken up.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. G. H. ANDERSON.

APPENDIX A.

Statement I showing crop, waste, boundary marks and other inspection carried out by Circle Inspectors in the Districts during the year 1914-15.

Name of District.	Number of Circle Inspectors in each District.	Number of villages in each District.		Number of days actually devoted to inspection work.	Crop and Tenancy Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Repair of boundary marks.						Average number of days spent by the Circle Inspectors of the district on inspection and repairs.	Inspection of Tagai work.		Number of entries checked in birth and death registers.	Number of entries checked in village Forms I-C and I-D.
									Number of villages due for repairs.		Number of villages completely inspected and repaired.		Balance of villages outstanding at close of season.						
		Total.	Number inspected.		Total number of occupied survey numbers.	Number of survey numbers and sub-divisions tested.	Number of waste numbers other than forest.	Number inspected.	Arrears of past years.	Current year's programme.	Arrears of past years.	Current year's programme.	Arrears of past years.	Current year's programme.		Number of Tagai works examined.	Number in which work was finished.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.				Average.															
Ahmedabad ...	18	457	453	178	172,619	32,383	35,021	5,234	4	52	4	52	...	..	56	9	7	11,916	18,035
Kaira ...	21	531	531	183	207,215	32,456	32,137	3,166	...	69	...	69	...	...	105	69	54	19,840	79,658
Panch Mahâls...	14	429½	407	252	78,806	13,314	11,499	4,831	...	54	...	53	...	1	64	3	3	5 0	7,106
Broach ...	15	408	400	175	131,385	16,752 30,255	10,125	1,788	10	46	6	42	4	4	55	...	...	8,501	93,767
Surat ...	23	824	795	80	245,105	42,953	11,538	1,726	...	162	...	160	...	2	66	11	6	9,973	I-C56,602 I-D53,616
Thâna ...	37	1,621	1,503	174	199,303	43,509	20,057	5,725	105	145	74½	100½	30½	44½	105	41	37	20,058	104,604
Central Division.																			
East Khândesh...	44	1,784	1,781	177	209,631	23,750	8,686	2,478	...	362	...	362	...	...	63	82	69	31,098	71,572
West Khândesh .	34	1,229	1,226	84	140,049	23,205	15,115	3,030	2	33	2	31	...	2	45	45	40	21,802	135,097
Násik ...	38	1,663	1,509	242	241,985	25,426	10,875	1,650	26	180	19	167	7	13	93	106	81	19,401	I-C12,733 I-D80,752
Ahmednagar ...	39	1,355½	1,355½	231	240,354	23,319	5,511	1,380	8	242	8	232	...	10	69	273	238	24,703	70,787
Poona ...	35	1,178	1,178	155	216,038	22,096	2,302	672	8	117	2	117	6	...	57	60	41	14,942	I-C81,340 I-D28,829
Sholápur ...	16	700	700	205	113,692	11,160	1,988	559	1	68	1	64	...	4	47	904	799	7,591	211,151
Sátára ...	35	1,207	1,200	150	237,030	32,607	1,882	993	...	93	...	93	...	...	74	160	124	13,942	191,969
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum ...	30	961	873	164	169,141	45,270	6,370	1,392	2	101	...	100	2	1	71	145	121	16,460	46,950
Bijápur ...	32	1,024	1,024	197	181,475	37,753	3,338	1,297	4	103	4	102	...	1	56	129	56	18,208	42,453
Dhárwár ...	41	1,290	1,281	245	185,218	34,216	8,816	2,308	3	151	3	150	...	1	169	287	144	20,206	66,319
Kolába ...	33	1,553	1,298	130	152,711	11,636	6,535	1,276	143½	167	31½	113	111½	54	69	8	3	12,484	48,813
Ratnágiri ...	22	1,340	995	103	186,027	5,207 24,323	4,655	2,144	9½	60	1½	38½	8	21½	53	1	...	9,743	I-C28,757 I-D23,404
Kánara ...	33	1,418	1,362	208	137,167	40,056	11,170	2,639	1	129	1	129	...	...	78	6	4	11,230	128,643

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement II showing the measurement and classification work performed by Circle Inspectors during the year 1914-15.

Name of District.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.		New cases received during the year.		Disposed of during the year.		Balance at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad ...	24	0	252	10	237	9	39	1	
Kaira ...	51	4	385	8	327	9	109	3	
Panch Mahals ...	33	0	176	0	174	0	35	0	
Broach ...	4	0	482	1	394	0	92	1	
Surat ...	12	0	471	9	440	8	43	1	
Thána ...	57	1	314	7	313	7	58	1	
Total ...	181	5	2,080	35	1,885	33	376	7	
East Khándesh ...	86	0	644	0	606	0	124	0	
West Khándesh ...	12	0	151	10	160	10	3	0	
Násik ...	57	0	357	0	400	0	14	0	
Ahmednagar ...	36	0	231	9	232	9	35	0	
Poona ...	41	0	272	0	268	0	45	0	
Sholápur ...	54	0	452	0	445	0	61	0	
Sátára ...	64	7	399	13	434	16	29	4	
Total ...	350	7	2,506	32	2,545	35	311	4	
Belgaum ...	128	0	313	14	264	1	177	13	
Bijápur ...	77	0	529	0	449	0	*157	0	* In 5 cases classification is also to be done.
Dhárwár ...	233	0	331	3	331	3	233	0	
Kolába ...	24	0	92	2	69	2	47	0	
Ratnágiri ...	103	18	225	69	210	66	118	21	
Kánara ...	212	19	315	23	352	17	175	25	
Total ...	777	37	1,805	111	1,675	89	907	59	

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT III.

APPENDIX

Statement III showing the test of Village Officers' and Circle Inspectors' work

Name of District.		Number of villages.		Number of boundary marks inspected.
		Total in the district.	Number visited.	
1		2	3	4
Ahmedabad	Sub-divisional Officers	457	400	2,236
	Mámlatdárs		441	3,571
Kaira	Sub-divisional Officers	531	338	1,952
	Mámlatdárs		500	4,593
Panch Maháls.	Sub-divisional Officers	429½	269	1,787
	Mámlatdárs		376½	2,223
Broach	Sub-divisional Officers	408	393	287
	Mámlatdárs		407	2,473
Surat	Sub-divisional Officers	824	625	3,056
	Mámlatdárs		728	13,663
Thána	Sub-divisional Officers	1,621	691	10,108
	Mámlatdárs		1,111	27,124
East Khándesh.	Sub-divisional Officers	1,784	605	1,749
	Mámlatdárs		1,503	13,739
West Khándesh.	Sub-divisional Officers	1,229	513	213
	Mámlatdárs		1,163	2,142
Násik	Sub-divisional Officers	1,666	645	515
	Mámlatdárs		1,498	14,056
Ahmednagar.	Sub-divisional Officers	1,355½	565	924
	Mámlatdárs		1,170	7,849
Poona	Sub-divisional Officers	1,178	428	328
	Mámlatdárs		1,072	5,172
Sholápur	Sub-divisional Officers	700	438	468
	Mámlatdárs		700	3,080
Sátára	Sub-divisional Officers	1,207	567	1,415
	Mámlatdárs		1,198	13,615
Belgaum	Sub-divisional Officers	961	340	2,586
	Mámlatdárs		793	4,091½
Bijápur	Sub-divisional Officers	1,024	347	673
	Mámlatdárs		869	3,583
Dhárwár	Sub-divisional Officers	1,290	609	4,849
	Mámlatdárs		1,188	7,873 and in 100 Survey numbers.
Kolába	Sub-divisional Officers	1,553	419	2,024
	Mámlatdárs		1,236	9,432
Ratnágiri	Sub-divisional Officers	1,340	521	‡416
	Mámlatdárs		917	3,091
Kánara	Sub-divisional Officers	1,418	415	2,210
	Mámlatdárs		1,343	6,194

A—*continued.*

by Sub-Divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs in the Districts during the year 1914-15.

Number of survey numbers in which crop and tenancy record was checked.		Number of villages in which birth and death registers were checked.	Number of entries checked in Village Forms I—C and I—D.	Remarks.
Village Officers' work.	Circle Inspectors' work.			
5		6	7	8
5,790	*1,038	363	6,652	* Figures for Parántij Sub-division not available.
7,334	2,224	429	8,376	
2,222		301	3,363	
6,601	386	424	10,745	
2,035	174	385	2,600	
5,048	786	443	5,567	
2,354	850	384	8,808	
6,111	2,135	392	24,366	
5,602	1,736	436	11,458	
8,045	2,816	638	†46,633	† Including test taken by avalkárkuns appointed Mahálkaris for Record-of-Rights work.
2,977	1,539	517	15,825	
12,401	7,182	1,062	33,540	
2,034	385	377	7,111	
6,457	4,067	1,303	13,939	
1,056	61	193	2,429	
5,784	1,907	1,071	19,579	
1,081	567	439	4,174	
5,450	780	1,545	10,123	
1,382	459	411	15,900	
5,762	4,506	1,065	22,026	
590	454	357	7,672	
7,372	2,024	1,072	21,887	
1,694	...	336	16,782	
5,207	990	668	31,471	
2,377	790	465	10,358	
8,915	2,935	1,159	59,711	
900	258	203	3,416	
5,170	3,893	747	10,407	
1,403	583	326	3,032	
2,517	799	918	7,472	
1,995	521	413	5,784	
7,526	2,028	1,071	11,952	
310	17	359	1,997	
2,766	1,699	1,124	15,716	
850	289	224	3,864	‡ Figures of boundary marks repair work examined by Southern Sub-Divisional officer not available.
1,155	147	939	12,895	
2,616	1,963	317	7,897	
12,935	4,707	1,206	60,793	

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F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX

Statement IV showing the details of work done by the District

District.	Number of villages in the District.		Number of days devoted to all kinds of inspection.	Number of days devoted to test work.	Number of Circle Inspectors.	Number of Circles.	Crop and Waste Inspection, numbers checked.						Number of boundary marks examined.
							Early.		Late.		Waste.		
	Total.	Inspected.					Circle Inspectors' work.	Village Accountants' work.	Circle Inspectors' work.	Village Accountants' work.	Circle Inspectors' work.	Village Accountants' work.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ahmedabad ...	457	210	122	122	18	18	358	999	155	584	120	305	4,632
Kaira ...	531	156	132	41	21	21	264	2,429	5	174	15	207	1,296
Panch Mahâls ...	429½	232	158	158	14	14	985	224	970	226	928	197	4,919
Broach ...	408	215	152	140	15	15	351	343	191	212	57	79	34 villages
Surat ...	824	249	191	160	23	23	581	1,271	121	349	36	69	1,448
Thâna ...	1,621	251	178	178	37	37	1,053	562	45	13	25	94	7976
East Khândesh ...	1,784	223	184	184	44	44	337	299	142	158	80	66	3,541
West Khândesh ...	1,229	253	246	246	34	34	341	476	197	257	142	215	982
Nâsik ...	1,666	240	165	165	44	38	391	19	160	12	3	...	2,077
Ahmednagar ...	1,355½	184	135	105	39	39	...	67	101	188	...	...	45 villages
Poona ...	1,178	216	128	128	35	35	178	287	91	138	...	9	27 villages
Sholâpur ...	700	257	226	125	16 +4 measurers	16	...	....	...	1,574	...	47	717 S. Nos.
Sâtâra ...	1,207	202	152	152	35	35	568		345		16		28 villages
Belgaum ...	961	115	126	32	30	30	93	76	105	17	8	7	17 villages
Bijâpur ...	1,024	105	110	22	32	32	55	200	64	159	...	...	24 villages
Dhârwâr ...	1,290	320	143	20	41	41	50	292	191	309	27	30	35 villages
Kolâba ...	1,553	202	100	101	33	33	249	474	30	34	52	72	5,306
Ratnâgiri ...	*310	72	142	91	22	22	253	305	65	82	26	18	383
Kânara ...	1,418	155	193	154	32	32	422	670	4	40	29	15	19 villages

* Government villages only.

A—*concluded.*

Inspectors of Land Records of the Districts during the year 1914-15.

Entries in the Return of Population and Agricultural Stock tested.	Entries in the Birth and Death Register tested.	Number of survey numbers tested.				Number of entries in Village Forms I—C and I—D tested.	Number of Circle Books checked.	Number of Village Accountants examined in final test.	Number of Village Accountants trained by the Survey Department examined in measurement work.	Táluka Forms Nos. 33 to 36-A checked.	Number of Tagái works inspected.	Number of entries in Village Form No. XV inspected.	Remarks.
		Measured by the Circle Inspectors.	Classed by the Circle Inspectors.	Measured by the General Duty Inspector.	Classed by the General Duty Inspector.								
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	935	84	83	22	58	2,257	...	....	...	All	...	366	
...	549	18	...	40	13	2,004	...	...	...	All	3	327	
...	902	33	1	12	1	5,118	...	...	...	All	...	365	
...	962	46	...	32	2	12,407	...	...	...	...	...	386	
...	628	27	...	19	5	I-C 933 I-D 1,543	...	...	...	All	...	Yes	
57	1,111	23	2	...	8	16,586	...	...	...	2	5	174	
...	1,053	106	69	...	3	I-C 3,694 I-D 3,413 I-E 898	...	...	...	...	...	525	
...	1,557	73	2	30	20	6,785	...	...	...	All	11	390	
...	451	158	...	11	1	I-C 2,920 I-D 4,106 I-E 986	...	...	...	7	...	141	
...	778	38	1	2	8	I-C 3,066 I-D 1,751 I-E 501	...	...	...	12	...	446	
...	351	85	2	1	...	I-C 209 I-D 2,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	890	32	...	11	3	8,989 I-E 23	...	...	...	In 7 Tálukas.	5	523	
488	915	47	...	8	...	I-C 3,883 I-D 3,845 I-E 620	...	...	...	3	7	383	
...	535	57	...	2	...	2,022	...	...	...	...	...	18	
...	783	43	...	2	2	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,684	48	30	1	6	1,671 I-E 1,499	...	...	...	...	21	14	
...	986	16	...	10	5	I-C 2,540 I-D 2,595	...	...	...	7	...	53	
...	560	21	...	...	6	I-C 1,872 I-D 785	...	...	...	...	...	110	
...	526	49	...	...	5	984 I-E 1,009	...	...	...	7	...	116	

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

Part III of the Land Revenue Administration Report of the Province of Sind for the year 1914-15.

No. 3538 of 1915.

Revenue Department.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karáchi, 6th November 1915.

1. During the year revised settlements were introduced in tálukas Kandiaro, Nausháhro and Moro in Nawábsháh district, Mehar in Lárkána district and one village—Sutiari—of táluka Badin in Hyderabad district and twenty-five villages comprised in tapa Gadap of the Karáchi táluka were settled for the first time. Appendix A gives the estimated financial results of the new rates sanctioned.

Proposals for the revision of the following tálukas were prepared during the last cold season :—

Tálukas Digri, Jamesabad, Mirpur Khás (Jamráo area), Pithoro (Hiral tract), two Jamráo dehs—Sanghar and Chamaro—of táluka Sanghar, and Sinjhoro (Jamráo area), by Mr. Coverton;

Tálukas Mirpur Bathoro, Sujáwal, Jati and Shahbandar, by Rao Bahadur Assardas.

2. The work turned out by the Head Record Office is detailed in Appendices B and C. The total number of cases received for corrections in survey registers, maps and other records was 4,467, all of which except 243 were disposed of. The bulk of the corrections were necessitated by the measurement of sub-divisions of survey numbers in several tálukas and re-measurement of survey numbers intersected by the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway in the Upper Sind Frontier district, and by new water-courses in the Dim tract of the Nawábsháh district. Registers, numbering 750, were prepared for seven tálukas. Registers have yet to be prepared for five tálukas, including four in which revised settlements were introduced during the year. The number of maps supplied to the various departments and to private individuals on payment was smaller than in the previous year. It will appear from Appendix C that the Record Office examined measurement papers pertaining to 23,084 survey numbers; the measurements were accepted in respect of 10,518, but the papers relating to the remaining 12,566 had to be returned to the táluka offices for the rectification of errors.

3. The special establishment now consisting of forty-three men engaged on the indexing of *bandis* and field books finished the work of twenty-three tálukas during the year, and are now employed on the papers of five more of the seventeen tálukas yet to be dealt with.

4. The Superintendent made his annual inspection of the Record Office in May and June last and reported that the result was satisfactory.

5. The results of survey operations undertaken during the year are given in Appendix D. Four surveyors were placed in charge of the survey parties organized for the measurement of sub-divisions, and one was deputed for three months to conduct the annual class of Head Munshis and graduates and was thereafter sent to the Record Office to supervise the preparation of plotted sketches required by the field parties.

6. The field parties, which were, as usual, composed of tapadars drawn from the various districts, were placed for the first time under the supervision of a special Mukhtiárkar whose appointment was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 10085, dated the 21st October 1914. It will appear from Appendix D that in six tálukas the aggregate number of sub-divisions measured by the parties was 40,478, comprised in 13,832 survey numbers.

7. In the course of his tour the Superintendent tested the survey work of the village establishments. This work is generally of an unsatisfactory

character, whilst there are constant complaints of the careless and dilatory manner in which the survey papers are sent to the Head Record Office. The whole question of the efficiency of the village establishment is under the Commissioner's consideration.

8. The operations of the Land Records Department in connection with the measurement of the sub-divisions of survey numbers came to an end during the year. What remains to be done in this connection will, it is expected, be carried out by the ordinary village establishments in the current year. The department is now beginning city survey operations, the first town to be dealt with being Shikárpur. As the department had no previous experience in this branch of work, the Superintendent was deputed in September 1914 to Poona and other places in the Presidency to acquire an insight into the working of city survey operations. On his return he submitted estimates for the survey of Shikárpur which have recently been sanctioned by Government. The traverse survey operations have now been placed in charge of a special Mukhtiárkar who was sent to Nadiád in September last to receive practical training.

9. The total cost of the Land Records Department for the year under report, including the cost of temporary establishments, and of measurements and demarcation by surveyors was Rs. 97,674.

10. The usual survey class for Revenue officers was attended by two Assistant Collectors, one Deputy Collector and four Mukhtiárkars, and all of them were granted certificates on passing the test. Out of eleven táluka head munshis and clerks and three munshis from the Records Office sent up for three months' survey course, nine head munshis and clerks and one munshi secured qualifying certificates.

11. The final examination of the Tapadars' Training School was held in April and May 1915. One hundred and twenty-eight students appeared and one hundred and eight passed. Seven *ex*-students, who had failed at the previous examination but were permitted to re-appear, were also examined, and all of them passed. Certificates for efficiency in survey were issued to twelve out of twenty untrained temporary tapadars from the districts.

12. A Record-of-Rights was prepared and promulgated in seventy-six newly settled dehs of the Karáchi táluka, in one deh of the Nawábsháh táluka and in three dehs of the Sákrand táluka. The preparation of the Record in forty-seven dehs of the Johi táluka undertaken in the previous year was also finished and the record promulgated during the year. The Superintendent also examined 2,345 entries in 71 villages.

13. The Record was revised and re-written in tálukas Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari of Karáchi district, Kandiáro, Moro and Nausháhro of Nawábsháh district and Sanghar of Thar and Párkar district. This was done by the ordinary establishments, except in the Nawábsháh district where four temporary tapadars for two months were entertained for each of the three tálukas.

14. With the exception of the Thar and Párkar desert and other barani and unsettled tracts, the Record now forms the basis of the land revenue accounts throughout the province, and it was on the whole fairly well maintained during the year. Its value is being better realized by the occupants, and the importance of keeping the entries up to date is repeatedly impressed on the táluka and village officials. A manual embodying the standing orders and instructions on the subject has been prepared and is now being printed both in English and Vernacular. It will supply a long felt need, and will put an end to any excuses of failure to understand what the work is.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

APPENDIX A (*vide* paragraph 1).

District and its area.		Táluka and area for settlement during the year.		Area settled during the year.	Old assessment.	Revised assessment.	Percentage increase.	Percentage decrease.
1		2		3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
Nawábsháh ...	24,88,069	Kandiaro ...	1,65,150	1,65,150	1,64,042	1,70,131	3·71	...
		Nausháhro ...	2,08,725	2,08,725	2,02,398	2,18,954	8·18	...
		Moro ...	1,70,515	1,70,515	1,40,419	1,50,588	7·24	...
Lárkána ...	32,35,522	Mehar ...	1,28,464	1,28,464	2,97,419	3,04,447	2·36	...
Hyderab d ..	28,27,252	Badin (Deh Sutiari).	1,151	1,151	2,783	3,321	19·33	...
Karáchi ...	75,13,209	Karáchi (Tapa Gadap).	25,020	25,020	4,815	12,860	165·84	..

J. W. SMYTH,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX B (*vide* paragraph 2).

Year.	Number of cases (including arrears) necessitating correction in Survey Records.				Number of cases returned duly corrected.				Number of cases remaining for correction at the end of year.				Number of extracts from Survey Registers supplied.
	Survey Registers.	Maps.		Distribution statements and lists of Karia rebate.	Survey Registers.	Maps.		Distribution statements and lists of Karia rebate.	Survey Registers.	Maps.		Distribution statements and lists of Karia rebate.	
		English.	Sindhi.			English.	Sindhi			English.	Sindhi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1913-1914 ... (Including Jám-rao tract.)	2,345	147	1,956	75	2,261	147	1,901	75	84	...	55	...	442
1914-1915 ... (Including Jám-rao tract.)	2,424	55	1,912	76	2,292	55	1,802	75	132	...	110	1	557

Year.	Number of Survey Registers prepared and supplied to			Registers prepared for Record Office.	Number of maps supplied						Maps prepared for printing.		Maps prepared to replace torn office copies in the Record Office.
	Village establishment.	District Officers.	Petitioners.		Free of cost to village establishment.	On payment to village establishment.	To District Officers.		To petitioners on payment.				
							English.	Sindhi.	English.	Sindhi.	English.	Sindhi.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1913-1914 ... (Including Jám-rao tract.)	12	12	24	428	2,970	51	553	1,556	23	871	51	2,333	278
1914-1915 ... (Including Jám-rao tract.)	38	9	7	750	2,909	203	151	1,774	3	736	8	669	636

J. W. SMYTH,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX C (*vide* paragraph 2).

District.	Number of tálukas in which survey work was done.	Number of Survey Numbers received for examination and entry in the Survey Records, including previous year's balance.	Number of Survey Numbers returned after making entries in the Survey Records, *i. e.*, maps and registers.	Number of Survey Numbers returned without entry in the Survey Records with lists of errors.	Arrears at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karáchi ...	10	6,538	3,194	3,344	...	
Hyderabad ...	7	3,681	2,041	1,640	...	
Sukkur ...	8	3,650	1,868	1,782	...	
Lárkána ...	11	1,392	845	547	...	
Thar and Párkar ...	10	2,73	1,256	1,476	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	2,275	1,340	935	...	
Nawábsháh ...	7	3,784	1,576	2,208	...	
Total for 1914-1915 ...	58	24,052	12,120	11,932	...	
Total for 1913-1914 ...	59	23,084	10,518	12,566	...	

J. W. SMYTH,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX D (*vide* paragraph 5).

Name of District.	Name of Revenue Surveyor in charge of party.	Name of táluka.	Sub-division work done by Tapadars.		Test taken by Revenue Surveyors.			Test taken by the Special Mukhtiárkar on Tapadars' work.		
			No. of survey numbers.	No. of sub-divisions.	No. of survey numbers.	No. of sub-divisions.	No. of errors discovered.	No. of survey numbers.	No. of sub-divisions.	No. of errors discovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sukkur ...	Mr. Khemchand Assanmal.	Shikárpur ...	1,262	4,386	219	919	103	82	381	33
		Garhi Yasin ...	1,851	5,374	414	1,288	115	155	513	41
	Mr. Bagmal Pahlajrai.	Sukkur ...	2,493	7,510	332	1,083	69	188	702	80
		Rohri ...	1,524	4,565	262	989	81	80	232	31
Lárkána ...	Mr. Bagomal Khubchand.	Warah ...	2,628	7,169	326	1,051	63	162	589	86
	Do. ...	Labdaryá ...	531	1,478	133	372	20	28	95	13
	Mr. Ramaparshad Bhawanilal.		3,543	9,996	429	1,033	142	210	766	92
		Total ...	13,832	40,478	2,115	7,341	593	905	3,278	366

Name of District.	Name of Revenue Surveyor in charge of party.	Name of táluka.	Retest by the Special Mukhtiárkar on Surveyors' work.			Test taken by the Superintendent on Tapadars' work.			Retest by the Superintendent on Revenue Surveyors' and Special Mukhtiárkar's work.		
			No. of survey numbers.	No. of sub-divisions.	No. of errors discovered.	No. of survey numbers.	No. of sub-divisions.	No. of errors discovered.	No. of survey numbers.	No. of sub-divisions.	No. of errors discovered.
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sukkur ...	Mr. Khemchand Assanmal.	Shikárpur ...	4	22	...	39	166	11	10	43	1
		Garhi Yasin ...	18	84	1	50	151	7	15	51	...
	Mr. Bagmal Pahlajrai.	Sukkur ...	11	43	...	28	119	13	7	25	2
		Rohri ...	4	24	...	69	194	23	10	33	2
Lárkána ...	Mr. Bagomal Khubchand.	Warah ...	13	62	6	38	106	6	10	29	...
	Do. ...	Labdarya ...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mr. Ramaparshad Bhawanilal.		14	57	2	40	106	18	8	26	...
		Total ...	67	288	9	264	842	78	60	207	5

J. W. SMYTH,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX E (*vide* paragraph 12).

Statement showing the Record-of-Rights work done in 1914-1915.

Name of District.	Name of táluka.	Total number of villages and survey numbers in the táluka with respect to which enquiries had to be made.		Number of survey numbers in regard to which inquiries have been completed.	Number of entries made in the record.	Number of entries in regard to which test work has been completed.	Number of survey numbers in regard to which enquiries remain to be made.	Number of entries which remain to be tested.	Remarks.
		Villages.	Survey numbers.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karáchi	Karáchi	76	8,819	76	8,819	8,819	.....	.....	
Lárkána	Johi	47	12,402	8,829 in 1913-14 3,573 in 1914-15	8,829 in 1913-14 3,573 in 1914-15	12,402	.....	.....	
Nawábsháh	Nawábsháh	1	249	249	249	249	.....	.....	
	Sakrand	3	286	286	286	156	.....	130	

J. W. SMYTH,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the test of Tapadars' and Supervising Tapadars' inspection work by Sub-Divisional Officers in the districts during the year 1914-15.

Name of District.	Number of dehs.		Number of dehs in which boundary marks repair was examined.	Number of Survey Numbers in which crop and tenancy record was checked.		Number of dehs in which birth and death registers were checked.	Number of entries checked in village forms I-C and I-D.	Remarks.
	Total in the district.	Number visited during the year.		Tapadars' work.	Supervising Tapadars' work.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karáchi ...	796	561	147	8,910	544	286	8,219	
Hyderabad ...	925	510	31	6,762	1,266	46	7,906	
Thar and Párkar ...	963	826	91	13,782 A. g. +1,387 12 Bigoti measurement.	4,131 A. g. +140 30 Bigoti measurement.	334	13,337	
Nawábsháh ...	766	565	53	12,014	.....	51	1,533	
Lárkána ...	753	633	228	18,439	1,587	207	21,305	
Sukkur ...	690	445	71	8,195	2,313	124	6,414	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	429	324	77	7,998 A. g. +784 2 Bigoti measurement.	1,374	174	553	

J. W. SMYTH,
for Commissioner in Sind.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Department of Land Records.

Annual Report of the — in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1914-15.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6304.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1916.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. A.D.—1 dated 10th February 1916—Submitting, for approval, a proof copy of the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1914-15; and making remarks.

Government memorandum * No. 2053 dated 22nd February 1916 to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Letter * from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. A.D.—1 dated 19th April 1916.

RESOLUTION.—In the preparation, maintenance and improvement of the record of rights the report indicates that on the whole there has been satisfactory progress. The record was prepared for the first time in a considerable number of survey-settled inám villages as well as in all the khoti villages of three tálukas of the Kolába district. The extension of the record to these areas, while in no way inimical to the just interests of khots and inámdárs, should do much to prevent disputes and discourage unnecessary litigation. On these grounds Government have recently decided that the benefit of the record should no longer be withheld from inám villages in which a survey settlement has not yet been introduced. The preparation of the record in such villages will involve a survey of lands, as distinct from a revenue settlement, and steps are being taken to ascertain the most economical method of giving effect to this policy. The record was also prepared experimentally in four village sites in the Násik district. Further developments in this direction must however await the completion of pôt hissa demarcation and of city surveys, which are measures of wider importance and are likely for some years to come to demand the energies of the full staff available. The re-writing of the record has been completed in all Government villages of the Northern Division except in the Thána district, in 10 tálukas of the Central Division and in 3½ of the Southern Division. Government regret to learn that in parts of Thána, Ratnágiri and Bijápur either the initial record or the mutation register has proved so faulty and unreliable that special corrective measures have been necessary. The fundamental importance of the record in revenue administration must now be realised by officers of all grades, and where neglect occurs the Commissioners should see that responsibility is duly enforced.

2. The measurement of sub-divisions was carried out by 45 parties during the year. Altogether 713,172 sub-divisions were measured and mapped, compared with 625,724 in the previous year, and the recovery demands issued amounted to nearly Rs. 2¾ lákhs, out of which nearly Rs. 1¾ lákhs were collected. The average cost is reported to vary from annas 4 pies 11 per hissa by plane table measurement in Gujarát to annas 7 pies 6 by the cross-staff in Thána. It is not however clearly established that the plane table system is cheaper or quicker than the cross staff; experiments in the Central Division showed results approximately equal, though the plane table was found to be in certain respects the more efficient instrument. The willing co-operation of land-owners is reported to be partly responsible for the low average cost in Gujarát, and this again is partly

* Not printed.

due to the practice of presenting rayats with copies of the maps, which are highly valued. Government agree that this practice deserves to be widely extended wherever it is likely to be popular. Although important questions still await final settlement—and notably the question of the agency to be employed in measuring future sub-divisions and keeping results up to date—it is clear that the work is being pushed forward with energy, that the results—allowing for local differences—are gaining in uniformity and accuracy and that defects in the record are being steadily eliminated.

3. The regular surveying staff was employed chiefly in re-classification work in the Kaira district, in the survey of inám villages and in miscellaneous work occasioned by boundary disputes, encroachments and land acquisition for public works such as roads and railways. Experiments in original survey by the plane table met with considerable success. Proposals were submitted by settlement officers for the revision of jama in 27 tálukdári villages in the Panch Maháls and for the revision settlement of 19 tálukas in the districts of Násik, East Khándesh, Poona, Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Bijápur. For all these tálukas the orders of Government have since issued. Revision settlement rates were introduced in three tálukas of Kánara. Proposals were also submitted for the original or revision settlement of 45 inám villages and sanctioned rates were introduced in 28 others. In addition to this considerable volume of ordinary survey and settlement work the Department was responsible for the conduct of city surveys in fourteen towns, in three of which (Sholápur, Bársi and Gadag-Bettigeri) the operations were completed during the year. Increased experience has led to a great advance in city survey methods, with the result that surveys can now be undertaken with far greater economy and efficiency than was possible a few years ago. Indeed when the work of co-ordinating results and systematizing methods is completed, Mr. Anderson is confident that the cost of the earlier surveys will be reduced by approximately a half. Government thus provides, at a minimum cost, for the holder or dealer in urban property an accurate register of title and for the local authority a mass of detailed information of great value for the purposes of taxation and town improvement. The problem of the maintenance of city survey records is still under consideration. It is possible that different solutions may be necessary to suit different local conditions, but it is certain that the results already achieved can have no finality until this important question is settled.

4. Sub-division measurement and city surveys have added considerably to the pressure and complexity of work in District Survey offices. It is satisfactory that on the whole the work has been kept up to date and that the District Inspectors have carried out their duties efficiently. As regards Circle Inspectors the reports are again far from unanimous; but the general verdict is perhaps more favourable than has usually been the case. The experiment tried in the Sátára district of a ten days' course followed by an examination appears to deserve imitation elsewhere. Mr. Anderson emphasizes the need for keener and more informed supervision. There is no doubt that an attitude of wholesale condemnation is not only unjust but destructive of all chance of improvement, and that a genuine appreciation of the difficulties constitutes the first step in the endeavour to strengthen this important link in the chain of revenue organization. Government agree with the remarks made by Mr. Anderson in the latter half of paragraph 15 of his report. In general the work of the Land Records Department has been satisfactory, and the Governor in Council is pleased to express his appreciation to Messrs. Seddon and Anderson of a year of enterprising and efficient administration.

5. In Sind revised settlements were introduced in four tálukas of Nawábsháh and Lárkána and certain dehs in the Karáchi district were settled for the first time. The record of rights was revised and re-written in six tálukas. The special staff appointed for sub-division measurement brought its operations to a close, the remaining work being left for the ordinary village establishment. The efficiency of tapádárs and supervising tapádárs for measurement work is seriously impugned by the fact, to which the Commissioner in Sind draws attention, that more than half the measurement papers examined by the Record

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Office were found to be defective. Government trust that suitable measures will be devised to effect the reform which is clearly needed.

J. A. POPE,

Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 6304, R. D., dated 24th June 1916.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors in Sind, and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Accountant General,
C. N. Seddon, Esq., I. C. S.,
F. G. H. Anderson, Esq., I. C. S.,
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India. } By letter.